VYSOTSKIY, Georgiy Nikolayevich (1865-1940); TYURIN, I.V., akademik, red. [deceased]; RODE, A.A., prof., red.; SPRYGINA, L.I., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye sochineniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [Works in Veliko-Anadol'] Raboty v Veliko-Anadole. 1962. 496 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Donets Province--Soil moisture)

RODE, A.A.

Distribution and regionalization of vegetables, vine crops, and potatoes in the Azrbijan S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser.geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.2:117-129 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Azerbaijan—Vegetables)

RODE, A.A., Prinimal uchasyiye: POL'SKIY, M.N.

Water balance of virgin soils of a solonetz complex. Pochvovedenie no.3:1-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.
(Dzhanybek District—Soil moisture) (Solonetz soils)

RODE, A.A.

Work of the International Committee on the Terminology in the Field of Soil Physics. Pochvovedenie no.12:100-104 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Soil physics—Terminology)

KARANDINA, Susanna Nikolayevna; RODE, A.A., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; NADEZHDINA, M.V., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the growth of the English oak (Quercus robur L.) in the Caspian Depression] Osobennosti rosta duba chereshchatogo (Quercus robur L.) v Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 89 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Caspian Depression--Oak)

RODE, A.A.; KISSIS, T.Ya.; TYURIN, I.V., akademik, otv. red. [deceased]; BREDIKHIN, A.M., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Moisture conditions of soils in the semidesert; according to materials of the Dzanybek Field Station] Vodnyi rezhim pochv polupustyni; po materialam Dzhanybekskogo statsionara. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 153 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.

RODE, A.A.

V.V.Rakhmanov's article. Pochvovedenie no.1:110-112 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Soil moisture) (Forest influences)

RODE, A.A.

Soil condition, problems and general methods for their study.
Pochvovedenie no.6:4-14 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.
(Soil research)

RODE, Aleksey Andreyevich; VERIGO, S.A., otv. red.; KOTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Fundamentals of the study of soil moisture] Osnovy ucheniia o pochvennoi vlage. Leningrad. Gidrometeorizdat. Vol.1. 1965. 663 p. (MIRA 19:1)

RODE, A.A.

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RODE, A.A.

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RODE, A.A.

Water balance and optimal soil moisture of turf-Podzolic soils.
Pochvovedenie no.1:49-58 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

RODE, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; IVANOV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; KLIMOV, Georgiy Vladimirovich; KURBATSKIY, O.M., nauchn. red.; ZLOBINA, Z.P., red.

[Automatic fire extinguishing systems] Avtomaticheskie ustanovki dlia tusheniia pozharov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 186 p. (MIRA 18:7)

RODE, A.A.

Problem of podsolic and lessive soil formation. Agrokem talajtan 13 no.1/2:101-124 Jl '64.

1. Pochvennyy institut im. Dokuchayeva A.N.SSSR, Moskva.

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1. Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo pochvovedov.

RODE, A.A.

Podzolization and lessivage. Pochvovedenie no.7:9-23 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

GERASIMOV, I.P., akademik, glav. red.; RODE, A.A., red.; ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N., red.; KONONOVA, M.M., red.; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N., red.; GORBUNOV, N.I., red.; YEROKHINA, A.A., red.

[Physics, chemistry, biology and mineralogy of the soils of the U.S.S.R.; report at the Eighth International Congress of Soil Scientists] Fizika, khimiia, biologiia i mineralogiia pochv SSSR; doklady k VIII Mezhdunarodnomu kongressu pochvovedov. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 393 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo pochvovedov. 2. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva pochvovedov (for Gerasimov). 3. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva, Moskva (for Antipov-Karatayev, Gorbunov). 4. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Mishustin).

KHMELEV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; SHAROV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; RODE, A.A., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Fire motor pumper and water tank trucks] Pozharnye avtonasosy i avtotsisterny. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 211 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Fire engines)

RODE, A.A., inzh.

Aeronautics in fire fighting and flight fire saftey. Inform.zbor. TSNIIPO no.3:1 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Airplanes--Fires and fire prevention)(Fire extinction)

GODZHELLO, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; RODE, A.A., inzh.

Suppression of explosions of vapor, gas, dust and air mixtures.
Inform.zbor. TSNIIPO no.3:22-28 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Fire extinction) (Explosions)

RODE, A.A., inzh.

Water streams for fire extinction and high voltage electric equipment.
Inform. zbor. TSNIIPO no.3:79-84 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Fire extinction) (Water--Electric properties)

RODE, A.A., inzh.

Fire prevention and fire extenction in rural areas. Inform. zbor. TSNIIPO no.3:42-78 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Farm buildings—Fires and fire prevention)

RODE, A.A., inzh.

Sprinkling systems. Inform.zbor. TSNIIPO no.3:98-111 '59.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Fire sprinklers)

TRUSHIN, Vasiliy Ivanovich; OZHEREL'YEV, Ivan Ivanovich; RODE, A.A., red.; PROTSENKO, D.I., red.izd-va; SHLIKHT, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Mechanical ladders] Avtomekhanicheskaia lestnitsa. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 219 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Fire-departments--Equipment and supplies)

RODE, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; SHAROV, N.V., red.; FONBERSHTEYN, A.D., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Platform-type nozzles] Lafetnye stvoly. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Fire engines)

RODE, B.; FRANK, A.; VARICAK, T.

The distribution of acid and alkaline phosphatase activities in some organs of Cyprynus carpio L. Bul sc Youg 9 nc,6:158-159 D '64.

1. Department of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology of the Veterinary Faculty, Zagreb. Submitted August 3, 1964.

VARICAK, Teodor; RODE, Bojan; FRANK, Albert

Histochemical studies of mastocytes in the uterus of some ruminants. Biol glas 15 no.1:39-41 '62.

1. Glavni urednik, "Bioloski glasnik. Periodicum biologorum".

RODE, T.V.; RODE, B.Ye. (Moscow)

Magnetic properties of ferromagnetic chromium oxides. Zhur. fiz.khim. 35 no.11:2475-2480 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

(Chromium oxide--Magnetic properties)

RODE G

RUZICSKA, Gyula, dr.; RODE, Gyordy, dr.

Various gynecological diagnostic means obtained through cytological studies and puncture and aspiration histology. Orv. hetil. 95 no. 36:986-992 5 Sept 54

1. A Debreceni orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati klinikajanak (igazgato: Arvay Sandor, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(GENITALIA, FEMALE, neoplasms
cytodiag.)

Excerpta Medica 3/1 sec 16 Jan 55 Cancer

55. RODÉ G. and RUZICSKA G. Orvostudom. Egyetem Szülészeti és Nögyógyászati Klin. közlem., Debrecen. A daganatképződést befolyásoló hormonális miliöváltozás vizsgálata C3H egértörzsön *Hormonal changes as a cause of the development of tumours in C3H mice* Mag. noorv. Lapja 1954, 17/3 (137–141) Illus. 4

It is proved that spontaneous mammary carcinoma is not only brought about by castration but also by administration of oestrogens. It is pointed out that administration of FSH for a long period plays a similar role in the development of human mammary carcinoma.

Németh — Budapest

RODE, Gyorgy, dr.; RUZICSKA, Gyula, dr

Studies on changes in the hormonal environment affecting carcinogenesis in C_3H mice. Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no.3:137-141 May 54.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika kozlemenye. (Igazgato: Arvay Sandor dr. egyetemi tanar.)
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
carcinogenesis in C_3H mice, endocrine factors)
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, in various diseases,
exper. carcinogenesis in C_4H mice)

SZABO, Zsolt; RODE, Gyorgy

Pathography of cystic glandular hyerplasia of endometrium. Magy. noorv. lap. 21 no.1:23-27 Feb 58.

1. Komarom megyei Tanacs Korhaza (igazgato: Kabdebo Jzsef dr.) korbonctani (foorvos: Szabo Zsolt dr.) es nobeteg (foorvos: Rode Gyorgy dr.) osztalyanak kozlemenye.

(ENDOMETRIUM, dis.
hyperplasia, glandular cystic, histopathol. (Hun))

RODE, I.

Technical dosimetric problems in the irradiation of urologic tumors through a grid. Cesk. radiol. 20 no.1:34-37 Ja '66.

1. Staatliches onkologisches Institut, Budapest, Ungarn.

RODE, Ivan, dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora

What is the effect of infrared radiation upon the human organism?
Elet tud 16 no.7:194 12 F '61.

RODE, I.

Clinical and economic significance of massive grid irradiation in the therapy of breast cancer. Acta chir. acad. sci. hung. 3 no.4: viii-xx '62.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS) (RADIOTHERAPY)

HUNGARY

RODE, Ivan

MD

National Institute of Oncology (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet)

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, No 3, Aug 62, pp 166-171.

"The Role of the Ray-therapy in the Complex Treatment of the Operable Mammary Cancer."

RODE, I.

Clinical and economic significance of massive irradiation through grid with special regard to curing cancer of the mammary glands. Periodica polytechn electr 6 no.4:IX-XXII '62.

[illegible], Ivan. [illegible] given].

"Radiological Aspects of the VIII. International Congress on Oncology (Moscow 1962)."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 3, June 63, pages 174-177.

Abstract: The article is a report on the radiological lecture material of the congress. It is divided into radiation physics and biology, X-ray diagnostics and therapy. The discussions centered on high voltage radiation and on the dosimetry of the various kinds of radiation with differing energy. The mechanism of the radiation-effect and the blastomogenic and leukemogenic effect of radiation were discussed. The diagnostic use of radiation, especially of isotopes are discussed. Mentioned among them are the diagnosis of tumors of the liver, breast, central nervous systen, eye, bone, stomach, pancreas and of melanoblastoma. The radiation therapy of breast cancer, gynecological tumors, carcinoma of the larynx and of the urinary tract were the main topics of discussion. No references.

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1/1

RODE, Ivan, dr.

The role of radiotherapy in the complex treatment of operable breast cancers. Magy. onkol. 6 no.3:166-171 Ag '62.

1. Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet.
(BREAST NEOPLASMS) (RADIOTHERAPY)

RODE, I.

Effect of blood roentgen irradiated in vitro, on chronic ulcerations of the skin. Orv. Hetil., Budap. 92 no.32:1033-1038 12 Aug 1951. (CIML 20:11)

1. Doctor. 2. Lorand Eotvos State Radium and Roentgen Institute (Director - Head Physician -- Prof. Dr. Bela Wald.).

HUNGARY

RODE, Dr Istvan, Department of Radiology (Radiologiai Osztaly), National Institute of Oncology (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet).

"Massive Grid Irradiation of Metastases of Malignant Tumors"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; pp 221-227.

Abstract [Author's English summary]: Tumors treated in radiological practice cause metastases mostly in the lymphatic glands and in the bones. An effective radiological method to reduce them is massive grid irradiation. This means essentially that the tumor-destroying dose (3,000 r) is administered in one session. This method has been developed by the present author using X-ray therapy in 1954 and tele-cobalt irradiation in 1958, and since the introduction of this method, author has collected data in about 1,000 patients. Striking irradiation effect and fast reduction of the pathological symptoms are characteristic of this method. Undesirable local and general side effects are mild. On the basis of the good results so far, author suggests the introduction of massive X-ray irradiation as a routine method. 23 References, of which 12 by the same author.

1/1

HUNGARY

RODE, Dr Ivan; and PENTEK, Dr Laszlo, National Institute of Oncology (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet).

"Types of Metastases of Melanoblastoma"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; pp 211-212.

Abstract: On the basis of their own material, authors state that the earliest metastasis caused by melanoblastoma is that occurring in the liver (one month after the beginning of the disease), with an average survival period of 19.8 months. The respective figures in the case of cardiac metastasis were 1 month and 17.6 months, and in the case of cerebral metastasis 1 month and 14.7 months. The average time of occurrence of fatal metastasis is 1.5 years after the beginning of the melanoblastoma. No references.

1/1

RODE, Ivan, dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora

"Radiation danger and radiation shielding in the peaceful uses of atomic energy" by Dr. Janos Bonta. Reviewed by Ivan Rode. Elet tud 19 no. 8: 375 21 F '64.

RODE, Ivan, dr.

Newer results in cancer research. Pt. 1. Elet tud 18 ac.12:647-650 26 My 963.

RODE, I.

Recent therapy of melanoblastoma. Orv. hetil. 94 no.42:1153-1158 18 Oct 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Radiology Department (Head Head Physician -- Candidate Medical Sciences Ivan Rode) of National Institute of Oncology (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences Bela Wald).

RCDL, I.

RCDL, I. Use of radioisotopes in medical science. p. 18.

Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956
TECHNOLOGY
SCIENCE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

[illegible], I.

Healing malignant tumors. [illegible]. (Tarsadalom- [illegible]
Tudomanyi Ismeretterjesztő Vallalat) Budapest. Vol. 113, no. 8, A[illegible]. 195[illegible].

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. [illegible], June 1956.

RODE, Ivan.

Radiotherapy in ophthalmology. Szemeszet 92 no.3:97-103 Sept 55.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Venkei Tibor, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Radiologiai Osztalyanak (osztalyvezeto foorvos: Rode Ivan, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(RADIOTHERAPY; in various diseases,
eye dis.)
(EYE, diseases,
thera., x-ray)

RODE, Ivan, dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora

Scientists for peace. Term tud kozl 6 no.5:223-224 My '62.

1. Orszagos Beketanacs Tudomanyos Bizottsaganak tagja.

RODER, Ivan

Spinning of synthetic fibers from cables; its state and possibilities in the cotton manufacture of the world. Magy textil 15 no.8:326-332 Ag '63.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet.

RODE, Ivan, dr.; MAZGON, Rozsa, dr.

Experiences with radiotherapy of 150 cases of cancer of the lungs. Orv hetil 95 no.17:453-458 Ap '54. (EEAL 3:8)

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (tudomanyos veseto: Wald Bela dr. az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Radiologiai Osztalyanak (osztalyvezeto-foorvos: Rode Ivan dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) es Rontgendiagnosztikai Osztalyanak (foorvos: Mazgon Rosza dr.) kozlemenye.

(LUNGS, neoplasms
*radiother., results)
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
*cancer of lungs, results)

RODE, Ivan

Cobalt bomb installed at the radiological division of the National Oncological Institute. Orv. hetil. 99 no.21:716-717 25 May 58.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Venkei Tibor dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) Radiologiai Osztalyanak (osztalyvezeto-foorvos: Rode Ivan dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.
(COBALT, radioactive
cobalt bomb at the Hungarian National Oncol. Institute (Hun))

RODE, Ivan, dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora

New achievements in cancer research. Pt.2. Elet tud 18 no.23: 707-710; 9 Je '63

RODE, Ivan, az orvostudomanyok doktora

The role of radiotherapy in medicine. Magy tud 67 no.11:673-679 N '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

(Radiotherapy) (Medicine)

RODE, L. E., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Hydraulic Resistance of Tubing Apparatus," Leningrad, 1959, 16 pp (Leningrad Polytechnical Inst im Kalinin) (KL, 1-60, 123)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 72 (USSR) SOV/124-58-1-591

AUTHOR: Rode, L. E.

TITLE: The Hydraulic Resistance of Pipe-line Fittings (Gidravlicheskiye soprotivleniya truboprovodnoy armatury)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: 15-ya nauchn. konferentsiya Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, Leningrad, 1957, pp 256-262

ABSTRACT: The author presents the results of test-stand investigations (on a 150-mm diam pipe) of the coefficients of hydraulic resistance of valves of various types having diameters from 15 to 100 mm and of models of a number of water-pipe fittings of large diameter. In view of the complication and difficulty of designing and building models that are fully similar to their full-scale prototypes the tests were conducted on schematized models consisting of reducers in the form of symmetrical hollow cones with straight connectors between one another. The basic geometric dimensions of the reducers were similar to the dimensions of constricted valve fittings, except that they did not contain any structural parts similar to the valve gates of such fittings. The tests were conducted in the self-similarity

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The Hydraulic Resistance of Pipe-line Fittings SOV/124-58-1-591

range at Reynolds numbers from $4x10^4$ to $4x10^5$. The following values of the coefficient of hydraulic resistance were obtained: For valves of various types - an average of 5.5, for a model of a 600-mm diam multi-disk rotary valve - 0.43, and for a model of an 800-mm diam multi-disk valve - 1.8. For constricted gate valves the author adduces computation charts for the determination of ζ in the function of the degree of constriction of the reducers and the taper angle of the connectors.

V. I. Gotovtsev

Card 2/2

RODE, L. E.:

RODE, L. E.: "The hydraulic resistance of pipeline equipment." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering imeni B. Ye. Vedeneyev. Leningrad, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE).

So.: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956.

RODE, L.E.

Coefficients of resistance of large diameter valves and gates.
Vod. i san. tekh. no.9:10-14 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Water pipes)

RODE, L.E.

Hydraulic resistance of pipe fittings. Izv.VNIIG 58:124-144 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(Pipe fittings)

A-RE, L.E

124-1957-2-1891 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR Rode, L.E

TITLE The Hydraulic Resistance of Pipe-Line Systems (Gidravlicheskiye soprotivleniya truboprovodnoy armatury)

ABSTRACT Bibliographic entry on the Author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Vses. n.-i. in-t gidrotekhn. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering), Leningrad, 1956

ASSOCIATION Vses. n.-i. in-t gidrotekhn. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Hydraulic Engineering), Leningrad

1. Hydraulic engineering 2. Pipelines--Resistance

Card 1/1

[redacted], P.Ya.; [redacted], L.G.; [redacted]

[redacted] field instruments for the technological [redacted] the quality of milled peat using nuclear studies. Trudy [redacted] inst. no.13:39-50 '63.

MINKOV, B.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; RODE, L.G., inzh.; SYSOYEV, A.A., inzh.; CHURAYEV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Transistorized probe type thermometer for the control of milled peat temperature. Torf. prom. 39 no.5:8-9 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.

RODE, N.

Hidden potentialities in accounting and operational work. Den. i kred. 16 no.10:78-80 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Riga--Payment)

RODE, N.; BARASHINA, A.; LUKERIN, V.; BUKCHIN, I.; MIROPOL'SKAYA, S., starshiy ekonomist; SHVEYKO, T., rabotnik; PAVETKINA, L., rabotnik

Bank statistics and methods for their mechanization. Den. i kred. 20 no.6:55-63 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Latviyskoy respublikanskoy kontory gosudarstvennogo banka (for Rode). 2. Glavnyy bukhgalter Orlovskoy oblastnoy kontory gosudarstvennogo banka (for Barashina). 3. Glavnyy bukhgalter Tadzhikskoy respublikanskoy kontory gosudarstvennogo banka (for Lukerin). 4. Zamestitel' glavnogo bukhgaltera Kurskoy oblastnoy kontory gosudarstvennogo banka (for Bukchin). 5. Khersonskaya oblastnaya kontora gosudarstvennogo banka (for Miropol'skaya). 6. Glavnaya bukhgalteriya Stavropol'skoy krayevoy kontory gosudarstvennogo banka (for Shveyko, Pavetkina).
(Banks and banking--Statistics)
(Machine accounting)

RODE, N.

Our practice in preparin. reports. Den. i kred. 19 no.8:70-73 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Latvia--Banks and banking--Accounting)

NOGINA, N.A.; RODE, T.A.

Effect of rocks on soil formation. Pochvovedenie no.10: 34-43 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soil formation)

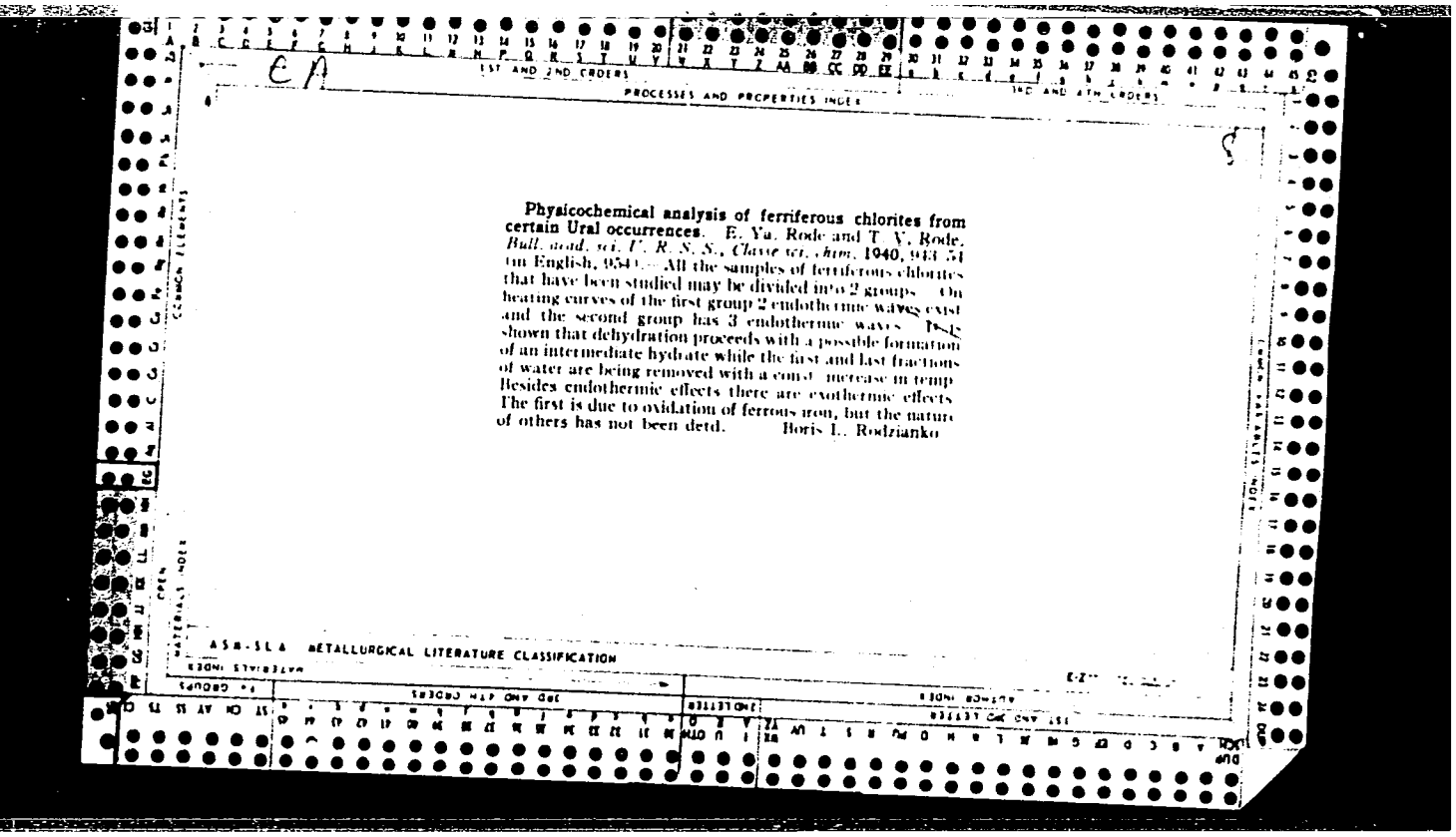
RODE, T. A.

ROZOV, N.N.; KARAVAYEVA, N.A.; RODE, T.A.

First plenum of the Committee of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences on the nomenclature, systematics and classification of soils. (MIRA 10:11)
Pochvovedenie no.8:60-65 Ag '57.
(Soils--Classification)

ROZOV, N.N.; KARAVAYEVA, N.A.; RODE, T.A.

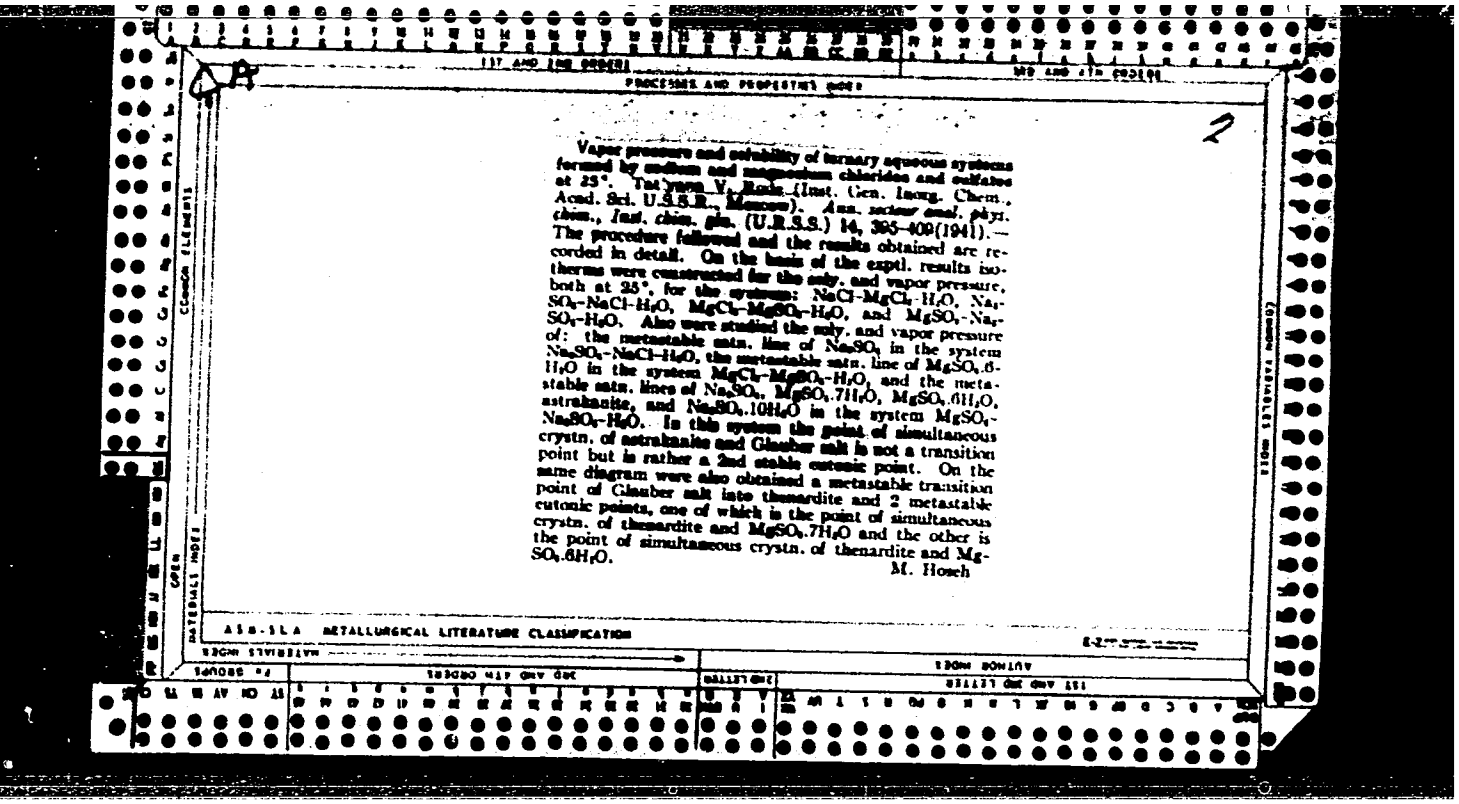
Second Plenum of the Committee of Soil Nomenclature, Systematics, and Classification of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (MIRA 11:10)
Pochvovedenie no. 9:109-115 '58.
(Soils--Classification)
(Soils--Terminology)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Physicochemical analysis of ferriferous chlorites from certain Ural occurrences. E. Yu. Rode and T. V. Rode. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. chim.* 1940, 933-51 (in English, 954).—All the samples of ferriferous chlorites that have been studied may be divided into 2 groups. On heating curves of the first group 2 endothermic waves exist and the second group has 3 endothermic waves. It is shown that dehydration proceeds with a possible formation of an intermediate hydrate while the first and last fractions of water are being removed with a const. increase in temp. Besides endothermic effects there are exothermic effects. The first is due to oxidation of ferrous iron, but the nature of others has not been detd. Boris L. Rodzianko

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Vapor pressure and solubility of ternary aqueous systems formed by sodium and magnesium chlorides and sulfates at 25°. Tat'yana V. Rode (Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ann. secteur anal. phys. chem., Inst. chim. gén.* (U.R.S.S.) 14, 395–409(1941).—The procedure followed and the results obtained are recorded in detail. On the basis of the exptl. results isotherms were constructed for the only, and vapor pressure, both at 25°, for the systems: $NaCl$–$MgCl_2$–H_2O, Na_2SO_4–$NaCl$–H_2O, $MgCl_2$–$MgSO_4$–H_2O, and $MgSO_4$–Na_2SO_4–H_2O. Also were studied the only, and vapor pressure of: the metastable satn. line of Na_2SO_4 in the system Na_2SO_4–$NaCl$–H_2O, the metastable satn. line of $MgSO_4.6H_2O$ in the system $MgCl_2$–$MgSO_4$–H_2O, and the metastable satn. lines of Na_2SO_4, $MgSO_4.7H_2O$, $MgSO_4.6H_2O$, astrakanite, and $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$ in the system $MgSO_4$–Na_2SO_4–H_2O. In this system the point of simultaneous crystn. of astrakanite and Glauber salt is not a transition point but is rather a 2nd stable eutonic point. On the same diagram were also obtained a metastable transition point of Glauber salt into thenardite and 2 metastable eutonic points, one of which is the point of simultaneous crystn. of thenardite and $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ and the other is the point of simultaneous crystn. of thenardite and $MgSO_4.6H_2O$.

M. Hoseh

SKOCHINSKIY, A. A., MAKAROV, S. Z., RODE, T. V., Academicians

"Differential Method of Determining the Tendencies of Coals Toward Spontaneous Combustion and Some Results of Its Adaptability," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, No. 1-2, 1944. Submitted 17 August 1943.

Report U-1556, 14 Nov 1951.

RODE, T.

PA 54T40

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts Sep/Oct 1946
Chemistry - Silica, Colloidal

"A Physicochemical Study of Silica-Gel Catalysts," T. Rode, A. Balandin, Inst Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 16 pp

"Acta Physicochimica URSS" Vol XXI, No 5

Gives differential heating curves for silica-gel catalysts. Plots curves of rate of sorption of water, at room temperature, by catalysts after preliminary heat treatment for several days at temperatures 465, 545, 700, 790, and 1030° C. Shape of these curves indicates that the thermal irreversible inactivation of catalyst, which starts 480-550° C, is not due to

54T40

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts (Contd) Sep/Oct 1946

any inner structural change but probably to elimination of definite amount of chemically bound water.

Received, 12 Oct 1945.

54T40

RODE, T. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Nontronite, Physical Properties of Sept 47
Chemistry - Minerals

"The Physical and Chemical Nature of Nontronite," Ye. Ya. Rode, T. V. Rode, 4½ pp

"Izv Sektora Fiz-Khim Analiza" Vol XV

This mineral belongs to group of isomorphous minerals of "beydellit" series. General formula is $R_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$ where R is Al and Fe^{III}. Value of n fluctuates between 2 and 6, but usually equals 5. Relationship between Fe^{III} and Al also fluctuates. Authors refer to work done by other scientists in this field, and present some of their own observations. Submitted 15 Dec 1940.

PA 54T26

C1

Vapor pressure and solubility of the aqueous reversible system $2NaCl + MgSO_4 \rightleftharpoons Na_2SO_4 + MgCl_2$. Tatyana V. Rode. *Invest. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshchei i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 15, 234-65 (1947); cf. *C.A.* 40, 2727°.—R. established the boundaries of the stable and metastable fields, all the univariant points, and 13 crystn. forms; the data were used for constructing 2 space diagrams, one for the soly. and the other for the vapor pressure of the system. Projections were made of these diagrams onto which were entered the isobars and the isohydrics. These projections permit calcn. of the vapor pressure and the soly. of any stable or metastable compn. within the system. M. Hoseh

RODE, T. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Peroxides 21 Jun 53

"Polymorphic Transformations of Potassium and Sodium Superoxides at Low Temperatures," T. V. Rode

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1075-1078

Investigated the superoxides of sodium and potassium (NaO_2 and KO_2) using thermographic methods. NaO_2 was originally synthesized in 1936 in the USSR by I. A. Kazarnovskiy et al (Iz Ak Nauk OKhN, Vol 2, 221, 1949). In the present work, established the existence of two polymorphic transformation products at -75 and -120° for KO_2 and at -43 and -80° for

269T9

NaO_2. Used liquid air to achieve the low temps. Presented by Acad S. I. Vol'fkovich 22 Apr 53.

RODE, T. V.

USSR/Metallurgy - Lithium, Thermal Analysis

1 Jul 53

"Thermal Analysis of Lithium Peroxide," T. V. Rode, T. A. Dobrynina

DAN SSSR, Vol 91, No 1, pp 125-127

Discusses thermographic investigation of Li_2O_2 under various conditions, and decompn kinetics of this compd in process of its heating. Establishes existence of two modifications: alpha-Li_2O_2 stable up to 225° and beta-Li_2O_2 stable on heating at 6°/min up to 300-315°. Disputes general assumption that Li_2O_2 is not hygroscopic. Presented by Acad S. I. Vol'fkovich 22 Apr 53.

266T59

RODE, T.V.

Thermoanalytical study of lithium carbonate. T. V. Rode. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 313-14(1953).—Differential thermal analysis of a sample contg. 98.62% Li_2CO_3, 0.47% H_2O, and 0.91% impurities showed no effects below 703°. Beginning at 703° a sharp endothermic effect with twin max. at 723° and 728° was observed, 723° corresponding to the m.p. and 728° to decompn. of Li_2CO_3. Measurement of gas evolution indicates the beginning of decompn. at 703°. Another slight endothermic effect is observed between 780° and 790°, the nature of which is not clear. Li_2CO_3 does not completely dissoc. to CO_2 and Li_2O at the indicated temp. since a sample heated to 930° still contained 6.19% CO_2. Decompn. begins near the m.p. and reaches a max. at 728°. Li_2CO_3 melts at 723°, not at 618° as indicated in handbooks. V. N. B.

1-6-55

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 369

Author: Rode, T. V.

Institution: None

Title: The Application of Thermographic Methods to the Investigation of the Effect of Various Factors on the Crystallization Process of Chromic Oxide

Original Periodical: Tr. 1-go soveshchaniya po termografii, Kazan, 1953, Moscow-Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, 154-170

Abstract: Thermographic methods have been utilized in distinguishing between the amorphous and crystalline state of various substances. The effect of various factors on the temperature of crystallization (TC) of chromic oxide has been investigated. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) Increasing the heat-up rate raises the TC; (2) Preliminary soaking at temperatures below the TC lowers the latter;

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RODE, T. V.

14669* Physical-Chemical Study of Lithium Peroxide. **Fiziko-khimicheskoe izuchenie perekisi litiia.** (Russian.) T. V. Rode, T. A. Dobrynina, and G. A. Gol'der. *Izvestiia akademii nauk SSSR, otdelenie khimicheskikh nauk*, 1955, no. 4, July-Aug., p. 611-621.
Includes graphs, tables, diagram. 29 ref.

62

(2)

[illegible], T. [illegible]: "The [illegible] compounds of chromium." Inst of General and [illegible] Chemistry imeni [illegible] N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, [illegible]. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 23, 1956

RODE, T.V.

Physicochemical investigation of the system sodium superoxide–sodium oxide. T. V. Rode and G. A. Gol'der. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1956, 299-308.—NaO_2 in an atm. of dry O_2 decomps. at approx. 120°; in dry, CO_2-free air it decomps. at 80–90°. On thermal decompn. NaO_2 gives a succession of solid solns. with the limiting compd., $Na_2O_{1.40}$. $Na_2O_{1.40}$ decomps. endothermically with the production of Na_4O_3, at 250° in O_2 and at 215° in CO_2-free air. Na_2O_2 decomps. slowly, beginning at approx. 350°; it melts at 510°. At 545° Na_2O_2 decomps. to the limiting compd., Na_2O. The existence of a sequence of continuous compds. was detd. in the system NaO_2–Na_2O with limits varying from Na_2O_4 to $Na_2O_{1.40}$. Under the conditions the compd. Na_2O_3 was not detd., but a limiting solid soln. $Na_2O_{1.40}$ which decomps. immediately to Na_2O_2 was found.

J. M. Widom

Rode T.V.

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d

Compounds of constant and of variable composition in the sodium superperoxide-sodium oxide system. T. V. Rode and G. A. Gol'der. *Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Chem.* 110, 635-8(1956)(English translation).—See *C.A.* 51, 14460c. B. M. R.

fin

RODE, T. V.

Compounds of constant and of variable composition in the sodium superperoxide–sodium oxide system. T. V. Rode and G. A. Gol'der. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110, 1001–3(1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 12621*e*.—Two samples of the compns. 76.60% NaO_2, 21.95% Na_2O_2 and 1.55% (NaOH + Na_2CO_3) (I) 85.62% NaO_2, 12.38% Na_2O_2, and 1.50% (NaOH + Na_2CO_3) (II) were examd. chemically, by x-ray analysis, and thermographically, and the continuous loss in wt. on heating was detd. by methods described by R. and Dobrynina (*C.A.* 49, 8678*g*) and R., *et al.* (*C.A.* 50, 3132*a*). The thermograms disclosed a continuous endothermic effect between 120 and 250° with a gradual decompn. of NaO_2 to an av. compn. $Na_2O_{1.8}$. O was evolved violently at above 250–280°, when only Na_2O_2 was left behind. Na_2O_2 decompd. gradually beginning at 280°; the undecompd. Na_2O_2 melted at 510°, and at 510–545° there was a heterogeneous mixt. of fused Na_2O_2 and solid Na_2O. Finally, at 545° the evolution of O_2 becomes violent, and Na_2O alone remains. To summarize (including the previously reported results) there are 3 modifications of NaO_2, with the transition temps. at −80 and −43°; a solid soln. phase of NaO_2 and Na_2O_2 to an av. compn. $Na_2O_{1.8}$ and with a superperoxide lattice. No Na_2O_3 formation was observed. W. M. Sternberg

AUTHORS: Rode, T. V., Balandin, A. A. SOV/79-28-11-1/55

TITLE: Thermographic Investigation of Regeneration Processes of Chromium Catalysts (Termograficheskoye issledovaniye protsessov regeneratsii khromovykh katalizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2909-2915 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The regeneration of catalysts contaminated by coal deposits which may be removed again consists in the annealing of these deposits in the air current or in the current of a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen at various ratios. As this process has a clear exothermal character it was only natural to employ the differential analysis in its investigation (Ref 1), the temperature conditions being of great importance. Only a few theoretical papers deal with this subject. The first of these papers was that by N. D. Zelinskiy and M. B. Turova (Ref 2) in which the contamination of platinum and palladium catalysts by coal deposits was determined according to the formation of carbonic acid at different temperatures. In the present paper the contamination of chromium catalysts due to coal deposits is investigated according to the thermographic

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method. It was found that the character of these deposits is different in dependence on the reaction carried out. In some cases the coal membrane has two components, the one of which has a higher combustion temperature than the other. An increase in reaction temperature and a longer duration of the operation of the catalysts without regeneration increases the amount of the second, undesired component. The presence of these two components of the coal membrane on the chromium catalysts contaminated in the decomposition reaction of isopropyl alcohol is proved by the recording of the thermogram of the contaminated catalysts in vacuum in the case of a continuous suction of the developing gases. Instead of the bipartite exothermal effect shown by the combustion of the coal deposits on the vacuum thermograms there are two clear endothermal effects of the thermal decomposition of the two deposits investigated. The application of the differential thermal analysis to the investigation of the coal deposits combustion character and the determination of their combustion temperatures make it possible to approach this regeneration problem in a natural way, as well as to control its combustion

Thermographic Investigation of Regeneration Processes of Chromium Catalysts

SOV/79-28-11-1/55

percentage, and to decrease the temperature in some cases. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1957

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SOV/78-4-1-46/48

5(2)

AUTHORS: Rode, T. V., Zachatskaya, A. V.

TITLE: On the Question of the Phase Diagram of the Hydrogen Peroxide-Ethylene Glycol System (K voprosu o diagramme sostoyaniya sistemy perekis' vodoroda - etilenglikol')

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 243-244 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors did not succeed in making a full study of the composition-temperature diagram of the system. The liquidus line of hydrogen peroxide was investigated from 100 to 51.35 mol% H_2O_2 and the liquidus line of ethylene glycol from 37.80 mol% to 0.0 mol% H_2O_2. The composition-temperature diagram of the system hydrogen peroxide-ethylene glycol was plotted. In the concentration range from 51.35 to 37.80 mol% hydrogen peroxide the diagram could not be plotted because it was not possible to crystallize the solutions. The solution was treated with ultra-violet rays for 10 to 15 hours but no crystallization took place either. On careful addition of hydrogen peroxide to ethylene glycol, hydrogen peroxide does not decompose. It was

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On the Question of the Phase Diagram of the Hydrogen Peroxide-Ethylene Glycol System

confirmed that hydrogen peroxide can be mixed with ethylene glycol in any ratio without layer formation. It is not dangerous to work with these solutions except in the presence of organic substances (fabrics, leather, etc.). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 references.

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1957

5 (3,4)

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Krentsel', B. A., Perel'man, A. I., Rode, T. V.

SOV/62-59-6-20/36

TITLE: Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of Ethylene (Okisnokhromovyye katalizatory dlya polimerizatsii etilena)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1079 - 1087 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By way of introduction the chromium oxide catalysts which are successfully used for the polymerization, and which are mentioned in publications are enumerated. (Refs 1-4,5). The strong catalytic effect exercised by these catalysts is based upon the readiness of chromium to pass over from one valence stage into an other. In the present investigation the composition, the physico-chemical properties, and the dependence of the activity upon the production method of the catalysts, which were produced by impregnation of the aluminum silicate with CrO_3 and chromium nitrate with successive activation at high temperatures, was investigated. Chromium, which is otherwise reduced at high temperatures from $Cr^{(VI)}$ to $Cr^{(III)}$ remains in aluminum

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silicate almost completely as $Cr^{(VI)}$. This was proved by investigating the thermogram of the catalysts (method according to Balandin and Rode Ref 6), which exhibited an exothermal effect (Tables 2,3) which is caused by the interaction of CrO_3 and aluminum silicate, and by which the Cr^{VI} on aluminum silicate when heating to 350° is preserved. The dependence of the activity of the catalyst was investigated with an aluminum silicate which was impregnated at first with CrO_3 and then with chromium nitrate. Apart from the chemical analysis also the weight, the specific weight, and the porosity of the catalyst was determined. Its activity was determined by the quantity of the solid polymer formed. Furthermore, the influence of the activation temperature on the composition of the catalyst was studied. (Table 1). Here it was found that the lower the activation temperature is (300°), the higher is the portion of Cr^{VI}. The catalyst, however, remains inactive because of the water still combined with the aluminum silicate. The activation temperature had therefore to be chosen in such a way that the de-

hydration of the aluminum silicate took place while on the other hand the Cr^{VI} content in the catalyst remained almost unreduced. This was possible in a vacuum at 350°. Furthermore, a connection between the beginning of the active effect of the chromium catalyst and the formation of intermediate chromium oxides at 350° was found. Finally, the influence exerted by carrier substances on the activity of the chromium catalyst was investigated, and experiments with aluminum silicate, silica gel, aluminum oxide, and activated coal were carried out. Aluminum silicate and silica gel proved to be the best carriers for CrO_3. The action of chromium catalysts as polymerizers is based upon their high sorption capability and the readiness of being reduced under the influence of high temperatures and in presence of hydrocarbons. The regeneration of the catalysts was also investigated. There are 7 figures, 5 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Chromium Oxide Catalysts for the Polymerization of Ethylene SOV/62-59-6-20/36

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR (Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

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5(4)

AUTHORS: Rode, T. V., Manenkov, A. A. SOV/76-33-2-43/45

TITLE: Letters to the Editor (Pis'ma v redaktsiyu). On the Problem of the Valence State of Chromium Ions in Compounds Formed in the Thermal Decomposition of Chromic Anhydride (K voprosu o valentnom sostoyanii ionov chroma v soyedineniyakh, obrazuyushchikhsya pri termicheskom razlozhenii khromovogo angidrida)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2, p 503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has previously been found (Ref 1) that in the thermal decomposition of CrO_3 three chemical compounds form, and at a pressure of 250 atm CrO_2 is formed in addition. Chemical analyses showed that these three compounds are the decachromate, dichromate, and monochromate of chromium. Since it was possible that because of a disproportionation of the chromium "wet" analyses had yielded incorrect results on the valence states investigations using the method of electronic paramagnetic resonance were carried out here. The measurements were taken at a frequency of 9375 megacycles. In CrO_3 no electronic

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Letters to the Editor. On the Problem of the Valence State of Chromium Ions in Compounds Formed in the Thermal Decomposition of Chromic Anhydride

SOV/76-33-2-43/45

paramagnetic resonance was observed, while decachromate and dichromate showed absorption lines corresponding to a g-factor ~ 1.9 and a width of about 100 gauss, which was attributed to paramagnetic resonance of the trivalent chromium ion with an electron transfer $M = 1/2 \leftrightarrow -1/2$. As a result of these observations it was concluded that the trivalent chromium is present and that no disproportionation had taken place in investigating these compounds by "wet" chemical analysis. The experimental results obtained agree with those obtained by T. V. Rode (Ref 1). There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. Kurnakova, Moskva (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni Kurnakov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

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5(4) SOV/20-124-3-37/67

AUTHORS: Rode, T. V., Agronomov, A. Ye.

TITLE: The Influence of Various Factors Upon the Size of the Specific Surface and on the Porosity of Chromium Catalysts (Vliyaniye razlichnykh faktorov na velichinu udel'noy poverkhnosti i na poristost' khromovykh katalizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 625-627 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the influence exercised by methods of synthesis upon the size of the specific surface and on the existence and the size of the pores of the investigated contacts. For this purpose the isothermal lines of the adsorption of benzene vapors at 0° were determined on a high-vacuum apparatus according to the weight method. The methods for the synthesis of the catalysts to be investigated and the results of the investigation discussed are given by 2 tables. It is a characteristic feature of chromium hydroxide (from which the chromium catalysts are, for the time being, made) that they are produced in two different forms; one is greyish-blue, and one blackish-green, which give small cylinders with a shiny shell-like fracture

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The Influence of Various Factors Upon the Size of the Specific Surface and on the Porosity of Chromium Catalysts

during pressing and drying. These forms are not different crystal modifications, for both are radiographically amorphous. The production of the hydroxide in one or the other form depends exclusively on the rate of formation of the precipitate obtained. If the concentrated mixtures are mixed rapidly, a greyish-blue hydroxide precipitate forms immediately, but if the precipitating agent is added very slowly (in drops) to the diluted chromium-salt solution, the precipitate may dissolve, thus forming soluble basic chromium salts, which, after a further addition of the precipitate, furnish a dark green chromium hydroxide with different properties. The investigation carried out showed the following: The different coloring and the different properties of the hydroxide are caused by the fact that the catalyst formed after dehydrogenization of the black hydroxide have many fine pores, whereas by hydrogenization by means of blue hydroxide no pores are formed. As an example, the isothermal lines of various preparations are given. By variation of the rate

The Influence of Various Factors Upon the Size of the Specific Surface and on the Porosity of Chromium Catalysts

of precipitation, preparations of various coloring (from greyish-blue to dark green) may be obtained, and this may easily be explained by the different degrees of porosity. A prolongation of thermal treatment (at 450°) from 2 to 8 hours reduced the specific surface from 70 to 25 m^2/g, and caused the pores to disappear nearly entirely. The aging processes of the hydroxide and the increase of precipitation temperature conducive to these processes reduced the specific surface and the weight of 1 cubic meter of the dry granular substance of these preparations. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

RODE, T.V.; ZACHATSKAYA, A.V.

Interaction of sodium peroxide and sodium superoxide with sodium carbonate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.3:524-528 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Sodium peroxide)
(Sodium superoxide)
(Sodium carbonate)

RODE, T.V.; GRISHENKOVA, G.K.; ZACHATSKAYA, A.V.

Interaction of sodium peroxide and sodium superoxide with sodium hydroxide and its hydrates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.3:529-534 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Sodium hydroxide)
(Sodium superoxide)
(Sodium peroxide)